

THE NEWS

The most notable feature in our last night's dispatches, is the highly probable rumor which comes to us via New York, that Gen. Sherman has captured Atlanta with 8,000 prisoners. We throw off the prisoners and accept the capture of that great rebel stronghold as glory enough for one day. And when we take into account the confessions of the Atlanta papers, to wit, that Johnston must continue to flee before our superior forces unless he is reinforced, the rumor takes on the color of probability.

The great rebel raid has not yet been reduced to the last allspice. There is still a glorious opportunity for exercising our Yankee prerogative of guessing how many or how few were engaged in this horse-stealing, cattle-driving, house-burning operation. That they were sufficient in numbers to carry off an immense amount of property, we can rest assured, and that any considerable number of them will be overhauled and captured, is not at all likely. A Maryland horse mounted by a rebel is quite as fleet of foot as if ridden by a Union soldier, and the one who gets the start and keeps it is sure to beat in the race. In its military bearing, however, the raid may be considered at an end.

A tremendous conflagration took place yesterday in Brooklyn. Loss \$700,000.

A train of rebel soldiers collided with a coal train yesterday, killing over a 100 of the rebels.

Our afternoon dispatches state that several regiments of Missouri militia have gone over in body to the rebels.

Gold is quoted at 255, and bread-stuffs are firmer and higher.

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.—No person who is liable to draft can put in a representative recruit, though he may put in a substitute in advance of the draft. Substitutes get no Government bounty. Representative recruits do. Provost Marshals are forbidden to have any participation with substitute brokers, but as superintendents for recruiting they can enlist recruits for persons not liable to draft, and pay them their private bounty as in the case of other recruits. This is an advantage to the recruits and to the person he represents, enabling both parties to steer clear of the swindlers, who have to a great extent, monopolized substitute brokerage, and while fleeing the substitute have extorted an exorbitant price from the drafted men.

A TORONTO, Canada, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says that a new plot is approaching maturity in that city, which has for its object the release of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island and the destruction of Fort Niagara; that large sums have been subscribed by leading Torontonians, and the services of every ruffian in Toronto have been engaged. The plan most popular among these vagabonds, is, that on a given night, to be understood between the prisoners and marauders, the buildings are to be fired, and the prisoners being furnished with arms by the Canadians, are to massacre the guard and the officers of the garrison, and then escape in boats to the land of neutral Johnny Bull.

Great Fire in St. Louis.—One of the most destructive steamboat fires that has occurred for several years, took place between 3 and 4 o'clock at St. Louis on the morning of the 16th, resulting in the destruction of the steamers *Welcome*, *Sunshine*, *Glasgow*, *Cherokee*, *E. F. Dix* and *Northerner*. The origin of the fire is not yet known, and it is difficult to determine whether it was accidental or the work of an incendiary. The loss in goods and in the destruction of vessels, amounts to about \$600,000.

The New York City Volunteer Committee, who engage to furnish citizens with substitutes for the sum of \$400, had received about one hundred deposits up to Monday. The subscriptions to the \$2,000,000 Bounty Fund, have reached \$671,000. From this fund volunteers are to receive \$300 each. The action of the city in raising it, has to be approved by the next Legislature, but none doubt that it will then be sanctioned, and accordingly the moneyed institutions and men are subscribing liberally.

THE COOPERHEADS have been in want of a hero, and find Captain Semmes to be their man. The Albany *Argus* says of him, that "the foe fought bravely, and the ship went down with her flag amast." The Albany *Journal* suggests that it's Captain's contemporary claims more for Semmes than he claims for himself. He states that he struck his flag sometime before his ship went down, and pretends that she was fired at after it had occurred.

Gen. A. J. SMITH's command left Memphis about a fortnight since, to look after Forrest. On the 8th it was at Ripley, and there are rumors that after a severe fight in that vicinity with the rebel cavalry under Lee, the latter were defeated, with heavy loss. The report, however, needs confirmation.

BETWEEN SATURDAY evening and Monday night, Gen. Sherman shipped to Nashville 33 commissioned rebel officers, 1,000 privates, and non-commissioned officers, and 141 deserters, making in all 1,474 prisoners.

A young man in Madison county, Ky., has been arrested just as he was on the point of eloping with his aunt, a married woman with three children.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

NUMBER 118.

STATE NEWS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A MAN COMMITS

SUICIDE—SUPPOSED TO BE FROM ROCK
COUNTRY.—We copy the following from the
Rocke River (Nevada) *Review* of June 21st.

SUFFOCATING.—The weather to-day has been intensely oppressive, the thermometer standing 92 in the shade.

THE GERMAN EVANGELIST of Fox River Christian Mission, will preach to the Germans of this city, in the Presbyterian church, at 2 o'clock next Sabbath, July 17th, 1864.

WINTER WHEAT.—Mr. J. Godfrey has left upon our table some specimens of winter wheat, taken from his field in Loma. It is somewhat shrunken, but Mr. G. thinks it will yield 30 bushels to the acre.

PETTY LARCENY.—There is a class of vagabond boys in our community who are stealing whatever they can lay their hands on. Every thing in the shape of iron is gobblin by them and sold. One of the last and smartest operations of theirs is stealing whiffletrees from wagons, left out doors. The State Reform School ought to be generously reinforced.

PLEASE RETURN.—Will our patrons, whom we have obliged by loaning ice cream forms, please return them as soon as possible. We are in want of them every day, and it is not a little embarrassing to know they have not been returned.

Please notice and return, and you will oblige most respectfully.

[3d. 705] H. ELLIS & BRO.

CO. HAWKINS AT LAPPIN'S HALL.—The audience gathered at Lappin's Hall last evening, to hear Col. Hawkins, the gallant East Tennessee, was quite large. His address throughout was very interesting, and gave one a realizing sense of the horrors of this war to the loyal Southerners. The Colonel rubbed the skin off from copperheads, and then sprinkled red pepper on them, much to their disgust, doubtless, if any were present. The receipts to the Soldiers Aid Society were \$38,00, we understand.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—The attendance at Madame Anderson's Musical soiree, last evening, was very large, embracing among the number many of our best citizens. The evening was delightful, the music excellent, and the whole affair reflected credit upon the talented lady at the head of the establishment. We understand that her school is in a very flourishing condition, and that only a lack of room prevents a wider scope to its beneficial influence. It is to be hoped that the efforts to put this institution on a permanent basis will be successful.

A HANDSOME MONUMENT.—Mr. D. Stevenson, the marble cutter on Milwaukee street, has just completed a very handsome monument, to be placed over the grave of Lt. Andrew J. McKesson, at Hunt's Station, Kenosha county. The monument stands 12¹/₂ feet high, there being wrought on the shaft a representation of the American flag, falling in graceful folds over it, and also a device of cross swords. On the base is the following inscription: "Lt. Andrew J. McKesson was killed at the battle of Chappel Hill, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, aged 18 years, 1 month and 27 days, son of J. C. and M. McKesson." The cost of the whole was \$350.00. The workmanship of this monument does credit to the skill of Mr. S., while its design bears witness to the love borne for the fallen hero whose resting place it is to mark.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—In your issue of last evening, you published the proceedings of the Common Council, in which appears a statement of the amount to be raised in the city for the present year. One item in this statement is, \$1000 to be raised in the first ward for ward purposes. This appears to be a very large sum to be raised in those times of heavy taxes. It is perhaps but justice to the Alderman of that ward that the reason why so large a sum is to be raised, should be given.

The amount raised in 1863 was \$600, and the amount of accounts audited to be paid out of that fund was \$1012.47, leaving \$412.47 unprovided for, and to be paid out of the sum to be raised this year. Taking \$412.47 from \$3000 to be raised this year leaves only \$587.00 to be expended in that ward in the coming year; while the expenditure of last year was \$1012.47.

In view of the condition of many of the streets in the first ward, the amount to be expended is certainly small enough. A.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Out beyond the Monterey bridge is the Blind Institute, out beyond that is the pleasant mansion of one GERSH.

SEY, and around that is a beautiful grove.

Within that grove on Thursday evening last an assemblage of over one hundred persons of both sexes did congregate for the purpose of having a good time and driving dull care away. There were a few Judges, Lawyers, Clergymen, Editors, County Officers (who seek re-election), City Officials, Government Officials, and just Farmers and Mechanics enough to make the crowd honest and respectable.

THE LAST MAN, THE LAST DOLLAR, AND THE LAST LOAF.—A soldier who passed through the late raid south of Richmond says: "The impression on my mind about the rebellion, is that the rebels are now using their last man, last dollar, and last loaf of bread. There is absolutely nothing in reserve. If beaten now, they go up suddenly and surely. We could see this everywhere. The last card is now being played, and if lost, all is lost for them. I do hope our people will hold out, no matter what happens to Grant or anybody else. A little perseverance is bound to win the day. All rebels want to end the war now. They prefer subjugation to another year of war."

It is easier to gain credit for goodness by a glistening eye, while listening to some story of self-sacrifice, than by patient usefulness. It is easier to get credit for spirituality by thrilling at some impassioned speech on the platform, or sermon from the pulpit, than by living a life of justice, mercy and truth.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Down the River News!

THE FIGHT AT JACKSON MISS.

Movements of Grant's Troops!

Sheridan on another Raid!

More of the Thieving Rebel Raid!

Imboden Said to be Wounded!

Heavy Fire in Brooklyn!

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$700,000!

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

SHERMAN OCCUPIES ATLANTA

Rebs. say Johnston must have Help

Or Abandon their Country!

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Cairo, July 15.—The steamer *Magenta* from New Orleans 19th, Vicksburg 12th and Memphis 14th arrived this evening. The *Magenta* made the trip from New Orleans to Memphis in two days and 15 hours. Quite a number of dislodged and fatigued soldiers came up on her. The news is of little importance from New Orleans. A steamer left there for New York on the morning of the 8th with units. The *Picayune* which for some time has suspended publication, its publishers announced their intention to support the Government and all measures necessary to re-establish their authority in all parts of the country.

The *Vicksburg Herald* of the 12th says that our forces moved from Black River on the morning of the 3d under command of Gen. Dennis. Gen. Stoughton joined the expedition at Chummon Hill. The whole force numbered less than 3,500.

Stoughton did not encounter any

considerable force until the 3d, when they were found strongly posted on the east bank of the creek, 3 miles from the town of Jackson. Flanking a force under Col. Cutts, of the 11th LI, they soon compelled them to abandon their position. Our forces occupied Jackson that night, and the following day as our troops were leaving the town, a citizen climbed to the top of the State House and signified the battle which was drawn up in line of battle north of the town, for which the man was summarily shot. The enemy fiercely attacked our advance in strong force but they were driven back next morning.

Our rear guard was again assaulted near Clinton, but the rebels were again repulsed, and the ground was strewn with their dead and wounded. Our total loss is less than 100 killed and 50 wounded. We captured 30 or 40 prisoners. No cotton was brought in. The railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson is being repaired rapidly, and communications will soon be had with the interior of the state.

Brigadier General E. A. Paine has

been assigned to the command of this district, his headquarters will probably be at Paducah. Adjutant Gen. Thomas is here.

THE REBEL RAID.

Washington, July 15.—The Military authorities have at noon to-day had no information other than that our forces are still in pursuit of the rebels.

Special to the *Post*, Washington July 15.

It seems to be generally conceded that the

greater part of the rebel forces crossed to

Virginia yesterday by Wilson and Ed-

wards' Ferries. Our forces occupied

Poolesville last night.

The *National Intelligencer* under-

stands that a Major or Captain Spencer, of

the insurgent forces lately demon-

strating against Washington, embraced the

opportunity before they decamped in addressing

to one of our citizens, who is a relative of

Spencer's, a letter in which he states the

Confederates crossed the Potomac with

30,000 men, for the purpose of obtaining

horses, cattle and other supplies, and that

they are accomplishing their purpose they were

on the march back to Virginia. Only a small

portion of those forces appeared in front

of Washington, while their comrades were

collecting booty for transportation across

the Potomac.

A Chambersburg dispatch states that

Imboden is believed to be wounded in a

fight with Hunter, as he has not been

seen or heard of in the recent raid.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

New York, July 15.—The Richmond

Examiner of Saturday says a portion of

Grant's troops have gone up York river

and were landing at White House.

The *Examiner* thinks that only a portion

are left at Williamsburg, Yorktown and Gloucester Point. The *Examiner* also thinks

Grant must soon make a movement of some

kind, owing to certain circumstances to

which it need not refer.

The steamer *Lewis*, to Havana and New

Orleans, has increased its rates of freight

and passage.

Washington, July 15.—An arrival from

City Point to-day reports there has been

considerable skirmishing during several

days past along our lines.

The rebels yesterday fired upon the steamer

Ga. Wells and *United States* from a field

battery near Wilson's Landing. The

former had a portion of her stern knocked

off, and three shots passed through the latter.

Gen. Sheridan has gone on another raid.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 15.—A correspond-

ent writes from Guayamas, Mexico, June

Saturday, July 16, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. — H. L. BLOOD.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st — GEO. C. NORTHUP.
2nd — JONATHAN BOWMAN.
3rd — ALLEN WORDEN.
4th — HARVEY J. TURNER.
5th — W. J. BELITZ.
6th — A. S. M'DILL.

A British Sword for a Rebel Pirate.

The British Army and Navy *Gazette*, edited by Russell, formerly correspondent of the London *Times*, says "the sinking of the *Alabama* has proved the superiority of the Dahlgren gun over the Blakely, with which the rebel craft was armed; and that the conduct of the *Devil-boat* involves grave considerations, which requires inquiry and satisfactory explanation," and censures the proposition of Admiral Ansor to present Semmes with a sword, as likely to increase the bitterness of the American people toward the English. The London *Telegraph*, a newspaper which has ever been friendly to the Union, is still more severe against the sword presentation scheme. It says there is nothing heroic in Semmes, whose business it has been "to pounce down upon the unarmed and defenseless traders of the North, and to make himself scarce when any of their war ships have in sight." The collection of guineas for Semmes by British officers is simply mischievous and meddlesome, and says the *Telegraph*, "we should be neither pleased or surprised to hear that they had received in their capacity as servants of the public, an official rap upon their knuckles for their pains. We wish half-pay commanders and Admirals had some business of their own to mind, and let other people's alone."

Troops for Mobile.

Prior to the 10th ult., about sixteen thousand men belonging to Bank's unfortunate expedition sailed from New Orleans. Eight thousand more have since followed them, making an aggregate of twenty-four thousand. General Canby has the command. There is considerable reason for believing that they have been despatched to Mobile, as it is now threatened, and is the only Gulf place which is. At the same time a number of iron-clads are being sent south, at least one of which was announced for Mobile. Admiral Farragut left for there some time since. Jo. Johnston is so occupied by Sherman that he certainly cannot send reinforcements to the city. If General Canby lands in accordance with this supposition, with a important force, with Farragut's support and the indirect aid of Sherman, while Charleston is besieged and Lee occupied, we may reasonably expect a very desperate onset at the last important rebel city in the Gulf—an onset, too, which these circumstances invest with many arguments of victory. The only alternative destination which we have seen given to Canby's command, viz., to form a junction with Grau, we do not consider so probable, from reasons which hardly need allusion. Such a movement would leave the Gulf with no army force of any magnitude through its whole extent.

The crews of the vessels captured by the *Florida*, who have arrived in Philadelphia, report her in command of a Capt. Morris, a South Carolinian, who treated them very well. Two letters were written by him to be handed to one of the prisoners, intended for President Lincoln and Commodore Farragut. Their contents are not known. He expressed a desire to meet one of our gunboats, and said he would wait some time in expectation of encountering one. The *Florida* is described as being in a dirty condition, and her crew, consisting of 150 men, is comprised mainly of Italians and Spaniards, very few of whom can speak the English language. They are generally poor sailors, and Captain Morris offered strong inducements to the crews of the captured vessels to join him, but he could not get a man. The armament of the *Florida* consists of two 12-pounder howitzers, and a battery of six guns, 36 and 64-pounds. It is the opinion of those who were the longest on the *Florida*, that she would make but a poor fight with well trained American sailors, and that her guns could not be successfully worked. So far as the prisoners could see, the gun had not been used for a long time. The United States sloop of war *Ticonderoga* sailed from Portland on Sunday night in pursuit of the *Florida*, and other vessels are also in chase of her.

UNPREDICTABLE PEOPLE.—What bodes they are! What bodes they make with the previous moments of orderly, systematic men of business. A person who is faithless to his appointments may not intend to swindle people, but he does. To those who know how to turn time to advantage, every hour has a pecuniary value; even minutes are worth so much specie. He who robs you of them might just as well take so much money from your purse. The act is petty larceny or grand larceny, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, or the value of it, at a fair appraisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promise-breakers may rob them may represent, in fact the necessities of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf or joint or some article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habitually be hind time. They scarcely ever succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake as well as for the sake of others, be punctual.

GARIBOLDI has been elected Grand Master of Free Masons in Italy.—N. Y. Mercury.

Eccentricities of Dr. Lyman Beecher. An agreeable little sequel to the auto-biography of Rev. Lyman Beecher is contained in the Congregational Quarterly for July, in the "Sketches and Recollections of the Old Clergyman," contributed by C. E. Stowe, of Hartford. Here is one of the anecdotes:

BALTIMORE, July 10.
Tired and dusty, I have fallen back to this city, not much in advance of our army. What more can I say of the fight at Monocacy than the dispatches I sent have told you? Flushed with a small victory on Friday morning, we were still laughing at the terrified populace, when the cloud loomed up in the west, that soon threw a shadow over our rejoicing. Who that has not felt it can know how deep is the humiliation of such a change? Frederick, the colonial pot of "My Maryland," again flaunted the rebel rag—again rings with Bonny Blue Flag—and her loyal children have fled for refuge. Bradley's Johnston is perhaps again her hated Provost Marshal, and holds his orgies in a loyal church. Perhaps.

But all that is a small matter. It is but the change of a day or week, at most. But who shall bring us back our dead at Monocacy? Could it be helped; the battle was a necessity. Retreat, retreat, retreat—the people had become sick of it. Nobody had seen the rebel army, yet everybody ran from it. Sigel was removed because he did not fight. Stahl was hoisted at because he did not meet the enemy. Weber was hoisted because he stuck himself away on Maryland Heights. Hunter was cursed because he did not find out when the invaders came. What could Wallace do but fight—though he had but two well-trained brigades, and one now brigades, mostly made up of home guards, together with a little cavalry and one battery, in all not more than five hundred men? With half of these he had whipped the rebels Thursday and driven them Friday morning. No information is reliable in time of a raid; and the information, such as it was, of the re-inforcement of the rebels, came too late to admit of a retreat.

The main body of our force was beyond and in Frederick when the word came that Breckinridge, not hitherto believed to be here, was trying to flank us. We could not move down the Baltimore pike, for then he would gobble the remaining force at Monocacy, sure; besides, Monocacy was by all regarded as a strong position—one that could be held even against greatly superior numbers. Nothing remained but to fall back to that point without delay.

Half after six o'clock our cavalry was galloping through the streets of Frederick in a direction that made the Union citizens tremble, and the eyes of the little Seesem women twinkle with delight.

By midnight our cavalry and infantry had safely crossed the Monocacy and taken position for the anticipated conflict. The 12th and 11th Ohio regiments being left just below Frederick on the west side of the river as a rear guard—and a brave set of boys never stepped to the front in the field, if we neglect not only to reinforce the armies, but also to prepare to defend at home, and thus make ready to meet the enemy wherever or in whatever shape he may show himself, we may in the very moment of victory be suddenly defeated. For this monster of rebellion will not die easily. Two months ago we printed in this column a letter of warning, written by a gentleman then in the South, and well acquainted with the resources and condition of the rebels at that time. He wrote:

"Are you awake to the present situation of the rebels? They were never so strong, never so hopeful, never so determined as now. Hope and desperation are inspiring them. They have every available fighting man in their armies; you must crush them by force of numbers—by dead weight squeeze the life out of the monster. Nothing short of that will do it. It will take an effort such as we have never before made to break them. For heaven's sake do not let the people of free States befool themselves with dreams of an easy victory. It will be a hard victory; the severest struggle of modern times and of our war. The very fierceness of the contest, I know, is before us. The rebels have means enough, arms enough, and men enough, to make a tremendous fight; and their leaders are desperate men, whose lives are set upon the issue, and who will fight with all the bitterness and all the skill of which men desperately determined to succeed are capable. We must put forth all our strength or be beaten. On the other hand, they have now every man who can bear arms in the field. They have exhausted their resources in their preparations for this campaign. Destroy these armies, wipe them out, and they raise no more. We can, therefore, close the war this summer; if the Government is vigorous, and if the people act with it, we can have peace before October. There is not a doubt about this. But you must not toss up your hats too soon; but you must not relax your efforts to keep the armies full and strong; the rebels must be pressed without ceasing, and our armies must present constantly a superior force—else we shall lose, through our own negligence, the victory which is now fairly within our grasp."

Early in the morning the stars and bars were seen to rise on the Court House of Frederick, and a little later the two Ohio regiments were attacked by the rebel skirmishers. Shot for shot the gallant combatants gave them, but the main body of the rebel force came on, compelled them to fall back; on the other side of the river. Steadily the rebel column moved up, and seemed to grow larger as it came. We had but a single line of battle, the enemy had three, and the triple column was along as our own.

At 9 o'clock the batteries open—a little later the musketry pour in, and soon the river over which we fight is covered with a dense sulphurous fog. No breastworks on either side, the patriot and rebel face death heroically, but neither can be victor while the river is in between. The enemy's lines draw nearer to the water's edge—is about to rush over the turnpike bridge, when suddenly a great flame interposes. The bridge is burning, and its blackened timbers fall before a rebel foot has touched them. Foiled but for a moment.

A column is seen moving down the river. An hour, and it was seen coming up the other side in triple line. We are flanked and our position is untenable; but General Wallace was ordered to hold the bridge, and the fortunes of war might yet favor us. They came up, and twice they charged Rickett's veterans on open ground and were repulsed—but we waver—the third charge will be fatal. They see it as well as we, and it is made. Cut to pieces and half surrounded, back our columns roll, and the enemy howl of exultation which he who once hears it will never forget.

One of his daughters said there were three negative rules by which she could always read her father's writing, to wit: 1. If there is a letter crossed, it isn't a t. 2. If there is a capital letter it isn't at the beginning of a word. 3. If he had a manuscript and I had a copy, he would write and rewrite, crase and interline, tear up and begin anew, scratch out and scribble in, almost endlessly. In the latter part of his life this habit became morbid, and actually shut him out from the possibility of publishing his own writings. He was the torment of printers, both by the delay of his manuscript and by the condition in which they found it when they got it.

One of his daughters said there were three negative rules by which she could always read her father's writing, to wit: 1. If there is a letter crossed, it isn't a t. 2. If there is a capital letter it isn't at the beginning of a word.

At Lane Seminary he lived, more than two miles from the city. One time after the printers had been on ten hours forty-eight hours for their copy, he hastily finished his manuscript in his study, crushed it into the crown of the hat, that lay nearest to him, clapped another hat on his head drove down to the city, dashed up to the printing office and snatched off his hat. "Here's your copy—it's in—well if it isn't here it's somewhere else." The copy was still in the hat that had been left at home. But who could be angry with so much good nature even if it were a plague?

WHAT NEXT?—A genuine salamander has at length made his appearance in our midst, and amused himself by languid peregrinations through flames excited for his especial benefit. There is something startling in the advent of this phenomenon who rejoices in incendie and, and consider it a bad joke to be red hot. A practical realization of the old fable, conjecture the benefit of sundry ancient saints who were more than we anticipated. But wonders never cease. No sooner does he descend the world by proving his ability to walk upon the waters, than a rival appears bidding defiance to the terrors of death, taking his steats upon broiling embers, and gambolling in an atmosphere of 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

More than one of the charlatans who vagabonded through Europe in old times laid claim to a modified imperviousness to the effects of heat, and by the way of testimony, drank molten lead and mustasted oily of fire. Robert Houdin, the French prestidigitateur, tells us that the hands may be immersed in molten metal without harm. But all these things are flat, stale, and unprofitable when compared with the deeds of this novel patent salamander who exists during a long immurement in fiery furnaces. The utility of this invention can scarcely be over estimated. When a man can in a moment, array himself in a suit which is practically invulnerable to the fierce flames, and yet encounter himself so little that his normal features are unimpaired, we may well stop to consider the important results which are attainable through its general introduction. Although the invention may as yet be, and probably is imperfect, it has at least afforded a basis upon which the scientific minds of the country may base experiments having in view its final perfection.

FANNY FERN says, "I am getting sick of people. I am failing in love with things. They hold their tongues and don't bother.

Most people cordially reciprocate Fanny's sentiment—they are getting sick of her.

THE NEWSPAPER publishers of Michigan met at Detroit last week, and organized a State Press Association.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fight at Monocacy.—A Brave Defense by Dr. Beecher.—Retreat of the Rebels in Baltimore.—The News on Sunday.—Activity.—Negro Troops Cheered.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Tired and dusty, I have fallen back to this city, not much in advance of our army. What more can I say of the fight at Monocacy than the dispatches I sent have told you? Flushed with a small victory on Friday morning, we were still laughing at the terrified populace, when the cloud loomed up in the west, that soon threw a shadow over our rejoicing. Who that has not felt it can know how deep is the humiliation of such a change? Frederick, the colonial pot of "My Maryland," again flaunted the rebel rag—again rings with Bonny Blue Flag—and her loyal children have fled for refuge. Bradley's Johnston is perhaps again her hated Provost Marshal, and holds his orgies in a loyal church. Perhaps.

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Nobody had seen the rebel army, yet everybody ran from it.

It has happened to contending armies that in the climax of a terrible struggle a regiment, a company, a squad, of brave men, bravely led, had turned the fate of the day and given victory to its colors.

It has happened that the vanquished, reviewing the circumstances of the contest afterward, in the light of facts not known to them at the time, perceived that a slight effort, a little stouter endurance, another blow, a charge of a handful of troops, would have sufficed to save the day, and make victory of that which, for lack of it, became defeat. War searches the heart and tries the muscle and temper of a people, and in the last hour of a great and desperate struggle it is not the momentum of a grand army corps, but the individual valor of the soldiers, which seizes and holds victory.

It is well for us to remember these truths in the present weighty hour, when we approach the last scenes of a great war.

If we are men, worthy of the name and liberty of Americans, our conduct in the later days, and in these most severe trials which are before us, will secure us the victory. But if any one expects that the contest will be decided without further efforts of the nation—if any individual in this country thinks victory possible without help from abroad, a grave mistake is made.

In the next three or six months we shall be tried to the upmost, and in every possible way; the death grapple of the foe will shake the whole country, and it will need every quality of which Americans have boasted, to preserve our own homes and our institutions from the common ruin in which pirate-like they strive to overwhelm us with themselves.

Therefore we say to every loyal and true American in these days: Stand fast; prepare for all emergencies—for war on the border, for service in the field, for battle at home in our own streets. Prepare your mind against false reports, against ingenious and malicious misrepresentations, against all the infernal stratagems in which the spies and friends of rebellion in the loyal states abound. Prepare to put down every attempt at unlawful opposition; not to dismayed to find enemies at home as well as in the South.

We have an immense advantage over the rebels—they are at the end of their resources of men; their armies can never be replenished; they will never again be able to oppose to us so large a force as they brought into the field two months ago.

But they will work with other means than their armies; and if we think that Grant and Sherman suffice to close the war, if we sit down and leave all to the troops now in the field, if we neglect not only to reinforce the armies, but also to prepare to

defend at home, and thus make ready to meet the enemy wherever or in whatever shape he may show himself, we may in the very moment of victory be suddenly defeated.

For this monster of rebellion will not die easily. Two months ago we

were印刷 in this column a letter of warning, written by a gentleman then in the South, and well acquainted with the resources and condition of the rebels at that time. He wrote:

"Are you awake to the present situation of the rebels? They were never so

strong, never so hopeful, never so determined as now. Hope and desperation are inspiring them. They have every available fighting man in their armies; you must crush them by force of numbers—by dead weight squeeze the life out of the monster.

Nothing short of that will do it.

It will take an effort such as we have never before made to break them.

For heaven's sake do not let the people of free States befool themselves with dreams of an easy victory. It will be a hard victory; the severest struggle of modern times and of our war. The very fierceness of the contest, I know, is before us. The rebels have means enough, arms enough, and men enough, to make a tremendous fight; and their leaders are desperate men, whose lives are set upon the issue, and who will fight with all the bitterness and all the skill of which men desperately determined to succeed are capable. We must put forth all our strength or be beaten. On the other hand, they have now every man who can bear arms in the field. They have exhausted their resources in their preparations for this campaign. Destroy these armies, wipe them out, and they raise no more. We can, therefore, close the war this summer; if the Government is vigorous, and if the people act with it, we can have peace before October. There is not a doubt about this. But you must not toss up your hats too soon; but you must not relax your efforts to keep the armies full and strong; the rebels must be pressed without ceasing, and our armies must present constantly a superior force—else we shall lose, through our own negligence, the victory which is now fairly within our grasp."

The Rev. J. J. Purry certifies—"that I have used

Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years myself and in my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and has never seen it equal."

Rev. J. J. Purry, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead,

Portuguese Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other valuable expectorant and tonic ingredients.

It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup, Full debilitate, recommended and directed a company

such little.

Gold and silver.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

Two sizes, 60 cents and \$1.00.

admirably

and offer such "improvements" as cannot fail to benefit those who will favor us with a call. Our stock is one

of the best in the city, and comprises some of the rarest

and costly articles ever brought to this market.

Intending to close our business in this city by

The First Day of September Next,

we have concluded to offer our stock, and more par-

ticularly the goods adapted to the

weird

to buy goods cheap.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to buy goods cheap.

DYGAR'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap,

Iaunesville Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.
For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
of Tennessee.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
INT-CEO. C. NORTHRUP.
2nd-JONATHAN BOWMAN.
3rd-ALLEN WORDEN.
4th-HARVEY J. TURNER.
5th-W. J. BELITZ.
6th-A. S. McDILL.

A British Sword for a Rebel Pirate.

The British Army and Navy *Gazette*, edited by Russell, formerly correspondent of the London *Times*, says "the sinking of the *Alabama*, has proved the superiority of the Dahlgren gun over the Blakely, with which the rebel craft was armed; thinking that the conduct of the *Dahlgren* involved grave considerations, which requires inquiry and satisfactory explanation," and censures the proposition of Admiral Ansor to present Semmes with a sword, as likely to increase the bitterness of the American people toward the English. The London *Telegraph*, a newspaper which has ever been friendly to the Union, is still more severe against the sword presentation scheme. It says there is nothing heroic in Semmes, whose business it has been "to pounce down upon the unarmed and defenseless traders of the North, and to make himself scarce when any of their war ships have in sight." The collection of guineas for Semmes by British officers is simply mischievous and meddlesome, and says the *Telegraph*, "we should be neither displeased or surprised to hear that they had received in their capacity as servants of the public, an official rap upon their knuckles for their pains. We wish half-pay commanders and Admirals had some business of their own to mind, and let other people's alone."

Troops for Mobile.

Prior to the 10th ult., about sixteen thousand men belonging to Bank's unfortunate expedition sailed from New Orleans. Eight thousand more have since followed them, making an aggregate of twenty-four thousand. General Kirby has the command. There is considerable reason for believing that they have been despatched to Mobile, as it is now threatened, and is the only Gulf place which is. At the same time a number of iron-clads are being sent south, at least one of which was announced for Mobile. Admiral Farragut left for there some time since. Johnston is so occupied by Sherman that he certainly cannot send reinforcements to the city. If General Kirby lands in accordance with this supposition, with so important a force, with Farragut's support, and the indirect aid of Sherman, while Charleston is besieged and Lee occupied, we may reasonably expect a very desperate onset at the last important rebel city in the Gulf—an onset, too, which these circumstances invest with many arguments of victory. The only alternative destination which we have seen given to Kirby's command, viz., to form a junction with Grant, we do not consider so probable, from reasons which hardly need allusion. Such a movement would leave the Gulf with no array force of any magnitude through its whole extent.

The crews of the vessels captured by the *Florida*, who have arrived in Philadelphia, report her in command of a Capt. Morris, a South Carolinian, who treated them very well. Two letters were written by him to be handed to one of the prisoners, intended for President Lincoln and Commodore Farragut. Their contents are not known. He expressed a desire to meet one of our gunboats, and said he would wait some time in expectation of encountering one. The *Florida* is described as being in a dirty condition, and her crew, consisting of 150 men, is comprised mainly of Italians and Spaniards, very few of whom can speak the English language. They are generally poor sailors, and Captain Morris offered strong inducements to the crews of the captured vessel to join him, but he could not get a man. The armament of the *Florida* consists of two 120-pounder rifled guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, and a battery of six guns, 30 and 44-pounds. It is the opinion of those who were the longest on the *Florida*, that she would make but a poor fight with well-trained American sailors, and that her guns could not be successfully worked. So far as the prisoners could see, the guns had not been used for a long time. The United States sloop of war *Ticonderoga* sailed from Portland on Sunday night in pursuit of the *Florida*, and other vessels are also in chase of her.

UNPUNCTUAL PEOPLE.—What bores they are! What havoc they make with the precious moments of orderly, systematic men of business. A person who is faithful to his appointments may not intend to swindle people, but he does. To those who know how to turn time to advantage, every hour has a pecuniary value; over minutes are worth so much apiece. He who robs you of them might just as well take so much money from your purse. The net is petty larceny or grand larceny, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, or the value of it, at a full appraisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promise-breakers may rob them may represent, in fact, the necessities of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf or joint or some article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habitually be hind time. They scarcely ever succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake as well as for the sake of others, be punctual.

GARIBOLDI has been elected Grand Master of Free Masons in Italy.

Eccentricities of Dr. Lyman Beecher.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Eighty Monarchs—A Brave Defense and Brave Defenders—Retreat in Baltimore—The Scene on Sunday—Activity—Negro Troops Cheered.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette—BALTIMORE, July 14.

Tired and dusty, I have fallen back to this city not much in advance of our army. What more can I say of the fight at Monocacy than the dispatches I sent have told you? Flushed with a small victory on Friday morning, we were still laughing at the terrified populace, when the cloud loomed up in the west, that soon threw a shadow over our rejoicing. Who that has not felt it can know how deep is the humiliation of such a change? Frederick, the colonial pet of "My Maryland," again flaunts the rebel rag—again rings with Bonny Blue Flag—and her loyal children have fled for refuge. Bradley T. Johnson is perhaps again her hated Pro-
testant Marshal, and holds his orgies in a loyal church. Perhaps.

But all that is a small matter. It is but the change of a day or week, at most. But who shall bring us back our dead at Monocacy? Nor could it be helped; the battle was a necessity. Retreat, retreat, retreat—the people had become sick of it. Nobody had seen the rebel army, yet everybody ran from it. Sigel was removed because he did not fight. Stahl was hooded because he did not meet the enemy. Weber was hoisted because he struck himself away on Maryland Heights. Hunter was cursed because he did not find out when the invaders came. What could Wallace do but fight—though he had but two well-chiselled brigades, and one new brigade, mostly made up of home guards, together with a little cavalry and one battery, in all not more than five hundred men? With half of these he had whipped the rebels Thursday and driven them Friday morning. No information is reliable such as it was, of the re-inforcement of the rebels, came too late to admit of a retreat.

The main body of our force was beyond and in Frederick when the word came that Breckinridge, not hitherto believed to be here, was trying to flank us. We could not move down the Baltimore pike, for then he would gobble the remaining force at Monocacy, sure; besides, Monocacy was by all regarded as a strong position—only that could be held even against greatly superior numbers. Nothing remained but to fall back to that point without delay.

Half after six o'clock our cavalry was galloping through the streets of Frederick in a direction that made the Union citizens tremble, and the eyes of the little Soesches women twinkle with delight.

By midnight our cavalry and infantry had safely crossed the Monocacy and taken position for the anticipated conflict, the 126th and 110th Ohio regiments being left just below Frederick on the west side of the river as a rear guard—and a brave set of boys never stepped to the front of an army.

Early in the morning the stars and bars were seen to rise on the Court House of Frederick, and a little later the two Ohio regiments were attacked by the rebel skirmishers. Shot for shot the gallant cuirassiers gave them, but the main body of the rebel force coming soon, compelled them to fall back on the other side of the river. Steadily the rebel column moved up, and seemed to grow larger as it came. We had but a single line of battle, the entire had three, and the triple column was as long as our own.

At 9 o'clock the batteries open—a little later the masonry pours in, and soon the river over which we fight is covered with a dense sulphurous fog. No breastworks on either side, the patriot and rebel face to face, the eyes of the little Soesches women twinkle with delight.

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A column is seen moving down the river. At an hour, and it is seen coming up the other side in triple line. We are flushed and our position is untenable; but General Wallace was ordered to hold the bridge, and the fortunes of war might yet favor us. They came up, and twice they charged Kickett's veterans on open ground and are repulsed—but we waver—the third charge will be fatal. They see it as well as we, and it is made. Cut to pieces and half surrounded, back our columns roll, and the enemy leaps into our track with that fiendish howl of exultation which he who once hears it will never forget.

For three miles the enemy hounds us across the country, and for many more hung on our rear and picked up all who fell behind. Nearly all our dead, and many of the wounded were left in his hands.

BACK TO BALTIMORE.

General Wallace and staff arrived to-night, and the larger portion of his army is awaiting orders at the depot, and where one is missing, a hundred are taking his place.

TO-DAY IN BALTIMORE.

Will long be remembered. This morning at six it was roused by the ringing of the city bells. Pious people thought it first

bell for Sabbath School—and dropt back to sleep. "Can't leave, sir." Companies and regiments were rapidly filled, and citizens "carrying arms" were met at every corner. Meanwhile the excitement grew intense over the news which was hourly arriving. The enemy was said to be within nine miles in one direction, and within ten in another. Scouting parties dashed through the city as if expecting to find the enemy in the streets. The side walks were fast clogged up with news mongers and alarmists, when the military began to sweep down on this corner and that, pressing them into the service by the wholesale. This soon cleared the streets, not by gobbling all, but by causing them to burn their holes for fear of the conscription.

All day troops have been gathering and marching through the city—Baltimore no longer murders her defenders.

While I write, two hours after midnight, the tramp of infantry and clatter of cavalry is yet on the streets. The frantic scream of the locomotive whistle tells me that trains are still going. To-morrow will furnish music for the raid. All one thing I forgot. A negro regiment recruited to die, marched through the streets of Baltimore, and was cheered.

D. S.

FANNY FERN says, "I am getting sick of life. I am falling in love with things. They hold their tongues and don't bother."

Most people cordially reciprocate Fanny's sentiment—they are getting sick of her.

STRAW GOODS!

STRAW GOODS.

Buy a Hat for Forty Cents

worth seventy-five, at MRS. BEALEY'S.

BERLIN WIRE. Buckskin and Kid

Curse for the Ladies, just received at

754 Main Street, BOSTON.

PATRIOTISM, and other Papers,

by T. STAFFORD, BOSTON.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.

Buy a Hat for Forty Cents

worth seventy-five, at MRS. BEALEY'S.

WRITING PAPER & Envelopes

\$1.00 can be saved the people of Boston

by purchasing their stationery at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

Stand Fast!

[From the New York Post.]

It has happened to contending armies that in the climax of a terrible struggle a regiment, & company, & squad, of brave men, bravely led, has turned the fate of the day and given victory to its colors.

It has happened that the vanquished, reviewing the circumstances of the contest afterward, in the light of facts not known to them at the time, perceived that a slight effort, a little stouter endurance, another blow, a charge of a handful of troops, would have sufficed to save the day, and make victory of that which, for lack of it, became defeat. War searches the heart and tries the muscle and temper of a people, and in the last hour of a great and desperate struggle it is not the momentum of a grand army corps, but the individual valor of the soldiers, which decides and holds victory.

It is well for us to remember these truths in the present wretched hour, when we approach the last scenes of great war.

If we are men, worthy of the name and liberty of Americans, our conduct in the later days, and in these most severe trials which are before us, will secure us the victory. But if any one expects that the contest will be decided without further efforts of the nation—if any individual in this country thinks victory possible without help from all, a grave mistake is made. In the next three or six months we shall be tried to the uppermost, and in every possible way; the death grapple of the foe will shake the whole country, and it will need every quality of which Americans have boasted, to preserve our own homes and our institutions from the common ruin in which pirate-like they strive to overwhelm us with themselves.

Therefore we say to every loyal and true American in these days: Stand fast; prepare for all emergencies—for war on the border, for service in the field, for battle at home in our own streets. Prepare your mind against false reports, against ingenious and malicious misrepresentations, against all the infernal stratagems in which the spies and friends of rebellion are at work.

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By midnight our cavalry and infantry had

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hope, in the South.

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the rebels—they are at the end of their

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they brought into the field two months ago.

But they will work with other means than

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It will take an effort such as we have

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Heaven's sake do not let the people of free States

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While we

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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1864.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

CONVICTION.—The moment a person is convinced that he ought to perform any act of duty—be it what it may—is the moment that tests real character. The voice of conscience has its sweetest tones at the first utterance; if not heeded then it gradually becomes quite silent.

Obedience to conscience is what makes the growing Christian; and it must be instant, full, and hearty. Regard or disregard of this heavenly monitor decides all our daily peace. God intends what we think, what we do, and what we see, shall be chastened by the power of conscience, and a conviction as to whether a thing is right or wrong must receive the most delicate and fair consideration—else it is utterly vain to expect that strength of moral character which gives peace, blesses the world, and honors God. Only is person reliable, or happy, or useful, who regards the first convictions of duty. This is the *key* that guides to all true character. This is the *inner* that makes the true and outer life. "The years and days are the *gates* of life."—Congregationalist.

Worship is not absent from Christ's teachings any more than from his practical example; but it is not characteristic of them. It is not what would strike one in looking through those teachings, though by searching you can find traces of it in them. So far from holding it up as the most important thing, our Lord frequently set himself against it, and reduced it from the supreme eminence to which it had been exalted. You will reflect that remarkable saying to which Christ gave utterance on one occasion: "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." There are things that are more important than worshiping, according to the plain teaching of the New Testament. It is not the highest act that one can perform, to stand at the altar and worship. It is indispensably necessary that first there should be observed ethical duties springing from love. After these, as auxiliary to them, may come in worship.

A GULF BETWEEN.—Yet more thoroughly, though less visible, is there a gulf between the spiritual minded and the carnal minded, in this world—between those who find their essential pleasures in following after the sensi, though it may be in ways that are allowed, and those who follow after invisible, transcendent and heavenly joys. I do not mean that they must respectively hate each other; I mean that they are so unlike that they forever grow in different directions. As the root hides underground, and forevermore grows away from the leaf, which lifts itself up towards the sun, and forevermore seeks unity of itself with the sunlight—so those who are working towards the earth and toward carnal things sink downward, ever receding from the others in their tastes and aspirations, until in the future world there will be a gulf wide as immensity itself between them.

The FRIENDMAN'S PRAYER.—As an instance of fervent piety as well as of sound theology among the freedmen, Rev. Mr. Hattfield of New York, writing from the Army of the Potomac, quotes the following sentence from a remarkable prayer which he recently heard from one of them:

"O Lord, it 'pears to us we are on the edge of ruin. We looks dis way and dat way, to do front and to do rare; and less you helps us, we must be destroyed sure. Please, Lord, to save us. We knows dat we are poor and bad; but we never thought you blessed us 'cause we was wise and good, but just 'cause you love us."

As most truly remarked by the *Independent*, we should not know where to look for a better creed.

LET ALL your intercourse with others be marked by kindness. If you would secure the esteem and love of others, try to deserve them by manifesting a kind and loving disposition. Let character, not wealth, be the foundation of esteem. Be more careful to correct faults in yourself than to find them in others. Perfection is not the growth of terrestrial soil. Let it then be your study how you can best manage the imperfections of your own nature. A holy life and godly teaching must go together, in order to produce a proper effect upon the lives and conduct of others.

The instant the head is laid on the pillow is that in which conscience delivers its decree. If it has conceived any evil design, it is surrounded by thorns. The very softest down is hard under the restless head of the wicked. In order to be happy, one must be on good terms with one's pillow, for the mighty reproaches it can make must be heard; yet it is never so delicious, so tranquil, as after a day on which one has performed some good act, or when one is conscious of having spent it in some useful or substantial employment.

A REAL life must have a worthy aim. Men are not made to float with whatever current they chance to have been cast upon. Every individual is born with a life before him. There is some variety here, and men are variously endowed to meet this state of things. At a proper age, each should choose his particular calling, and having made the election, therewith be content. To fulfill this worthily,—*Go to the Messenger.*

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we work upon temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow-men—we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity."—Webster.

IT IS NOT PRAYER from the lip, but from the heart, to which God listens. More words, in which the heart and soul have no part, may be likened to the usages of some mighty creature, from which the vital principle—that which gave it power, strength, efficiency—has fled.

WHILE YOU maintain your conscience, remember that there is imminent upon you the duty of respecting the liberty of another man's conscience. But we are much more apt to stick to our conscience than to respect the liberty of the consciences of other men.

THE TRUTH great and humble, as how it is that we best bidden bend lowest.

PRAYER BOOKS! Just received at the CORNER BOOKSTORE,

the most complete assortment of Prayer Books ever brought into the city. We are and will be if you want a Prayer Book. 400pfdawf

A CHANCE TO CUT HAY. Ten miles from town. Enquire of H. E. WHITON, 5014463.

KEW MARVEL'S NEW WORK! Seven Stories with Basement and Attic, just received, at the SUTHERLAND'S, 5014463.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Dry Goods.

SUMMER TRADE NOW OPENED
AT THE
NEW YORK CASH STORE.

A NEW ORDER OF TRADE

MERCHANDISE

Cheaper in Janesville

THAN IN NEW YORK,

All kinds of merchandise has advanced from 26 to 50 per cent.

In the Eastern Markets

In the past two weeks, and still advancing every day. In addition to our increased stock bought early in March, we have been receiving in the past month

Very Large Additions

to our stock of

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE

for the

SUMMER TRADE,

and notwithstanding the

THE VERY LARGE ADVANCE

In all kinds of merchandise in the past few weeks in the Eastern markets, we shall continue

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

to sell our

GOODS AT OLD PRICES!

which is at least

Twenty Per Cent. Below

the present Eastern jobbing price.

Janesville, June 6, 1864. SMITH & BOSTWICK.

Opposite the

THE FACT THAT

BENNETT!

has been in trade longer than any other man in Janesville, and having as he does directly from importers for cash, enables him to sell good goods at prices that do not compete.

In THESE GOODS we can show you a beautiful assortment of

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS!

Plain Figured and Plaid Alpacas!

Bartholomew, Chiffon, De Laine, Organza, Lawn, Gingham, Prints.

The best assortment of

DRESS GOODS!

ever offered in this market

Embroideries, Parasols, Diamond Skirts, Hoop Skirts.

Linen & Cotton Sheetings & Shirtings!

Denims, Stripes, Checks, Crisches, Brown, Bleached and Colored Table Cloth, Napkins, and Doilies in great variety.

The well and fairly known

JOHN HERRINGTON!

will be in attendance to cut and make any garment desired for man or boy from our beautiful assortment of

GASSIMERES, TWEEDS!

Broad Cloths, Velvets, Vestings, &c.,

In the latest and most approved style.

Thankful for your liberal patronage we solicit a continuance of the same. O. K. BENNETT.

140pfdawf

MUSIC!

Ms. Margaret B. West, teacher of the

PIANO FORTE & MELODION.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Bell's, corner Franklin and Madison Streets.

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has re-

moved his Throat and Lung Institute to the

Meyer House Block, over Colwell's Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED.—At the Janesville Literary Emporium, another large invoice of

Sister's celebrated Gold Tea.

J. DEARBORN.

400pfdawf

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Clothing.

THAT IS SO, AND NO

MISTAKE!

If You Wish to Save Money.

you must go where they sell

GOODS THE CHEAPEST.

and that place is

M. C. SMITH & CO'S

where you can save fifty cents to one dollar on a Hat. You can save from one dollar to one dollar and a half on a pair of Pants.

You can save from two dollars to six dollars on a Coat.

You can save from five to ten dollars on a Suit of Clothes.

In addition to these great savings you will procure goods of

A Better Quality,

A Better Style,

and a Better Fit

THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE

this side of Boston

FARMERS,

Don't pay Twelve Shillings for a Hat

at some of the small concerns round town, when you can purchase the same at our store for one dollar.

Don't pay \$4 for a Linen Coat,

when you can get the same quality at M. C. Smith & Co's for \$2.

Don't pay from \$20 to \$25 for a Black Dress Coat,

when you can purchase precisely the same quality at M. C. Smith & Co's for from \$12 to \$18.

Don't pay from \$25 to \$30 for a Suit of Clothes,

when you can purchase the same, only a little better, at M. C. Smith & Co's, at from \$20 to \$25.

Don't go and pay \$10 for a Trunk,

when you can buy the same at our store for \$8.

Now, Farmers of Rock County,

THIS IS NO BLOWING,

but the real truth, and after you have looked into every concern in town,

GIVE US A CALL!

We will convince you that the above are facts. We shall always cheerfully exhibit our goods and any article we are selling with a call may feel assured that though he might fail to purchase he will not be misled.

600pfdawf M. C. SMITH & CO.

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE!

We have now on hand the largest stock of

CLOTHS! CASSIMERES!

ever brought to this market. The largest stock of

CLOTHING!

FOR—

MEN AND BOYS!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

HATS AND CAPS!

Dealing exclusively in

GOODS FOR MENS' WEAR

for the past fifteen years, I am enabled to

offer Superior Inducements

to buyers. Trusting to receive:

A Call From Every One!

I remain Respectfully,

M. HARSH,

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE!

AT THE FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

—OF—

ECHLIN & FOOTE!

Their Garments

FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!

And Give Good Satisfaction!

230pfdawf

W. LEWIS

has opened a

NEW GUN SHOP

Four Doors Below the Post Office, opposite the Meyer House. Call and leave your orders. All kinds of

firing arms in workmanlike manner and warranted.

10 years.

400pfdawf

MUSIC!

Ms. Margaret B. West, teacher of the

PIANO FORTE & MELODION.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Bell's, corner Franklin and Madison Streets.

500pfdawf

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has re-

moved his Throat and Lung Institute to the

Meyer House Block, over Colwell's Drug Store.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Conviction.—The moment a person is convinced that he ought to perform any act of duty—be it what it may—is the moment that tests real character. The voice of conscience has its sweetest tones at the first utterance; if not heeded then it gradually becomes quite silent.

Opposition to conscience is what makes the growing Christian; and it must be instant, full, and hearty. Regard or disregard of this heavenly monitor decides all our daily peace. God intends what we think, what we do, and what we see, shall be chastened by the power of conscience, and a conviction as to whether a thing is right or wrong must receive the most deliberate and fair consideration—else it is utterly vain to expect that strength of moral character which gives peace, blesses the world, and honors God. Only is that person reliable, or happy, or useful, who regards the first convictions of duty. This is the helm that guides to all true character. This is the rudder that makes the true and outer life. "The year and days are the grains of life."—Congregationalist.

Worship is not absent from Christ's teachings any more than from his practical example; but it is not characteristic of them. It is not what would strike one in looking through those teachings, though by searching, you can find traces of it in them. So far from holding it up as the most important thing, our Lord frequently set himself against it, and reduced it from the supreme eminence to which it had been exalted. You will recollect that remarkable saying to which Christ gave utterance on one occasion: "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." There are things that are more important than worshiping, according to the plain teaching of the New Testament. It is not the highest act that one can perform, to stand at the altar and worship. It is indispensably necessary that first there should be observed ethical duties springing from love. After these, as auxiliary to them, may come in worship.

A GULF BETWEEN.—Yet more thoroughly, though less visible, is there a gulf between the spiritual minded and the carnal minded, in this world—between those who find their essential pleasures in following after the senses, though it may be always that are allowed, and those who follow after invisible, transcendent and heavenly joys. I do not mean that they must respectively hate each other; I mean that they are so unlike, that they forever grow in different directions. As the root hides underground, and forevermore grows away from the leaf, which lifts itself up towards the sun, and forevermore seeks unity of itself with the sunlight—so those who are working towards the earth and toward carnal things sink downward, even receding from the others in their tastes and aspirations, until in the future world, there will be a gulf wide as immensity itself between them.

The FREEMAN'S PRAYER.—As an instance of fervent piety as well as of sound theology, among the freemen, Rev. Mr. Hatfield of New York, writing from the Army of the Potomac, quotes the following sentence from a remarkable prayer which he recently heard from one of them:

"O Lord, it 'purs to us we are on de edge of ruin. We looks dis way and dat way, to do front and to do rear; and 'tess, helps us, we must be destroyed sure. Please, Lord, to save us. We knows dat we are poor and bad; but we nober thought you blessed us 'cause we was wise and good, but just 'cause you love us."

As most truly remarked by the Independent, we should not know where to look for a better creed.

LET ALL your intercourse with others be marked by kindness. If you would secure the esteem and love of others, try to deserve them by manifesting a kind and loving disposition. Let character, not wealth, be the foundation of esteem. Be more careful to correct faults in yourself than to find them in others. Perfection is the growth of terrestrial soil. Let it then be your study how you can best manage the imperfections of your own nature. A holy life and godly teaching must go together, in order to produce a proper effect upon the lives and conduct of others.

The instant the head is laid on the pillow is that in which conscience delivers its decree. If it has conceived any evil design, it is surrounded by thorns. The very softest down is hard under the restless head of the wicked. In order to be happy, one must be on good terms with one's pillow, for the nightly reprobates it can make must be heard; yet it is never so delicious, so tranquil, as after a day on which one has performed some good act, or when one is conscious of having spent it in some useful or substantial employment.

A REAL life must have a worthy aim. Men are not made to float with whatever current they chance to have been cast upon. Every individual is born with a life before him. There is some variety here, and men are variously endowed to meet this state of things. At a proper age, each should choose his particular calling, and, having made the election therewith, be content. To fulfill this worthily, he should devote an earnest life.—*Prophet Messenger.*

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; but if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow men—we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity."—*Webster.*

IT IS NOT PRAYER FROM THE LIP, but from the heart, to which God listens. Mere words, in which the heart and soul have no part, may be likened to the ashes of some mighty creature, from which the vital principle—that which gave it power, strength, efficacy—has fled.

WHILE you maintain your conscience, remember that there is incumbent upon you the duty of respecting the liberty of another man's conscience. But we are much more apt to stick to our conscience than to respect the liberty of the conscience of other men.

THESE truly great are, how, but that are best laid down lowest.

PRAYER BOOKS! Just received at the CORNER BOOKSTORE,

the most complete assortment of Prayer Books ever brought to the city. Be sure and call here if you want a Prayer Book.

O. J. DEARBORN.

A CHANCE TO CUT HAY Ten miles from town. Enquire of W. K. WHITON, or J. S. LAWRENCE, at the latter's residence.

IKE MARVEL'S NEW WORK Seven Stories with Bassett's Attic, just published.

Just published at

W. K. MARVEL'S NEW WORK.

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COMMERCIAL.

Advertisement for the Janesville Gazette, by Gump & Gray, Grain and Produce Dealers.

JANESVILLE, July 10, 1864.

Offering to news of a dull and declining market at the lake shore, prices ruled high and lower on most of grain and flour. About 800 bushels of wheat sold at \$1.75/bushel for shipping to cities in Illinois. Corn w/ a quarter at \$1.25/bushel, 40¢/bushel. Butter and cheese, and a short article sells quick at 25¢/lb. Eggs are plenty at 15¢/dozen per dozen. Other products, much higher.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Choice milling spring at \$1.00/bushel, shipping grade, at \$1.00/lb.

CORN—Shipping for us, \$1.25/lb.; ear do., 15¢/lb., \$1.00/lb.

RYE—Bread at \$1.25/bushel; flour at 60¢/bushel.

WHEAT—Prime samples at \$1.05/bushel; common to fair at 90¢/bushel.

WHEAT—Prime samples at \$1.05/bushel; common to fair at 90¢/bushel.

WHEAT—Good to choice at \$1.00/bushel; 40¢/bushel.

WHEAT—Prime white at \$2.00/bushel; mixed lots \$1.25/lb.

POTATOES—Choice Neshannocks and Peach Blow at 60¢/bushel; common and mixed lots 25¢/bushel.

BUTTER—Marrow at 25¢/lb. or good to choice.

Eggs—fair supply at 11¢/dozen per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, 6¢/lb. Chickens 7¢/lb. per dozen.

MEAT—Green Peas; dry 25¢/lb.

SHREDDED PEAS—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

TOBACCO—Fair to prime leaf 75¢/lb.

WOOL—Ranges from 95¢/lb. to 10¢/lb. off for unshorn.

FLOUR—Spring at retail of 15¢/bushel per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, July 10.

FLOUR—More active, 75¢ higher.

WHEAT—10¢/bushel higher, at \$1.20 for Chicago spring.

\$2/bushel for Milwaukee.

CORN—Heavy and lower.

PORK—\$1.40 higher.

OATS—Heavy.

SPRING—United States 6¢/lb. coupons at \$1.02/bushel.

GOLD—Buying at 12 10¢/lb. 2.5¢.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

MILWAUKEE, July 10, 1864.

FLOUR—Hollers firm, but nothing doing.

WHEAT—Closing firm; on Change, No. 1 spring at 32¢/bushel; No. 2 24¢/bushel.

CORN—Neglected and nominally firmer.

BARLEY—Nothing doing.

WOOL—Little doing.

No sales reported.

GOLD—Buying at 12 10¢/lb. 2.5¢.

New Advertisements.

MRS. W. P. BURROUGHS will commence her school on the 5th of July, at a room in the basement of the Baptist Church, until a more convenient place can be obtained.

7th July 1864.

WANTED—A young, efficient teacher of Music, and can sing alto. Any lady wishing employment, please addressee him.

GEO. D. STEVENS.

7th July 1864.

VAPOR STOVES

For all kinds of Cooking.

Either without Wood or Coal.

Take great invention for usefulness and economy.

COME AND SEE IT,

at my shop, first door south of the American Hotel, Janesville, for sale.

STRONG'S FLAT HEATERS

for Coal or Wood. Fire cones worth will do the large heating. My

IMPROVED COAL HOD,

the best in the world. My

IMPROVED CHIMNEY CAP,

warranted to cure smoking chimneys. In all cases of

No. 100, 11th Street, Milwaukee, July 10th, 1864.

NEW IMPROVED STOVE

Ladies and Gentlemen

of Janesville and Rock county, I desire to let you know that the slate of an American citizen, I am not, nor a politician. I'd like to have a right to introduce you one of the best modern improved

Washing Machines

ever offered to the public; lately invented by J. S. Adams, a resident of this city, and obtained a patent. It is the use of it is no use of talking; it is a machine of machines. It is complete; very easy, quick to wash with.

It will cost you nothing to call on the East side of the river, on Milwaukee street, at Wilson's Mus Store, or in the city, to see it, and get the company on hand at Milwaukee, and get it. Seven County rights for sale.

U. O. CAMPBELL.

7th July 1864.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NOW READY

AT

ECHLIN & FOOTE'S

English, French, Stotch and American,

Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting

comprising all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

and in fact

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS!

ever exhibited to the citizens of Janesville

THE SPRING STYLES!

AT

New and Beautiful!!

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best work at the lowest possible prices.

23rd July 1864.

ECHLIN & FOOTE.

CONGRESS WATER—Fresh from Saratoga Springs, at the

PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

YOUTH'S HISTORY of the Rebellion, for sale at SUTHERLAND'S.

6th July 1864.

HANDY BOOK FOR U. S. SOL

TERE for sale at SUTHERLAND'S.

TO RENT—A Good Convenient House. Apply to McKEY & BROS.

10th July 1864.

PERFUMED AND INTIAL STATIONERY for the ladies just received at 4th and Main.

HIGHEST PRICES Paid in CASH for old iron at the Rock River Works.

4th July 1864.

MACHINE OIL of the very best quality, can be had at the sign of the Golden Mortar, Main street, and B. C. OLDFIELD.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Business Cards.

S. COLE,
Surgeon and Surgeon, once and residence now
doctors of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, Attorney at Law and
United States Court Commissioner, Office, Lupton
House, Janesville, Wis.

W. COLE, Dr., Surgeon and Surgeon, at
the doctor's office, 10th Street, Janesville, Wis.

J. BARROW, Dr., Physician and Surgeon, on
and residence corner of Academy and Wall streets
of Janesville.

E. JOHNSON, Doctor, 10th Street, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WINANS, Attorney and Counselor at
law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

DR. DREDGE & PEASE, Attorney and Counselor at
law, office in Jackson and Smith block, Janesville, Wis.

W. M. CHITTENDEN, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon, office in Janesville, Janesville, Wis.

DR. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law and
Judge of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office Main street,
near the doctor's office.

J. D. SKINNER & CO., Commission
Merchants and Produce Dealers, 10th Street, Janesville.

W. M. COLE, Attorney and Counselor at
law, office in May's block, opposite the Myer's
house, corner of Main and Milwaukee, Janesville.

JOHN T. CASSIDY, & GIBBS, Attorneys
and Counselors at Law, Office, Lupton House, Janesville.

W. C. CLARK, Photographer, 10th Street, Janesville.

W. C. COLE, Attorney and Counselor at
law, office in Empire block, Janesville, Wis.

DR. J. D. TURNER, G. D. CARPENTER,
Grover & Baker's, Sewing Machines.

W. C. COLE, Attorney and Counselor at
law, office in Empire block, Janesville, Wis.

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COMMERCIAL.

SCOTTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY DEMP & GRAY,
GRIAN AND FRODGE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, July 16, 1864

Dealt to news of a dull and declining market at the take up prices rated dull and lower on most all kinds of grain to-day. About 100 bushels of wheat sold at \$1.75@2.00 per bushel shipping to choice mills. Spring Corn-was quoted at \$1.25@1.27 per 50 pounds. Oats-declined with sales at \$0.75@2.00. Butcher's meat, and a choice article sells quick at 25@2. Eggs are plenty at 10@12 per dozen. Other prices unchanged.

We are up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Chicago milling spring at \$1.00@2.00; shipping grades at \$1.25@2.00.

Oats—Shelled per bushel, \$1.25@1.27; ear do. 1.25@1.27.

Rye—Shelled and cleaned at \$1.25@1.30 per 50 pounds.

Oats—Qu. 1.25@1.27.

Butcher's meat—Primer samples at \$1.00@1.10; common to \$1.25@1.30.

Timothy Hay—Good to choice at \$1.50@2.15 in 40 pounds.

Flax Seed—\$2.00 lbs. \$2.00@2.10.

Dressed Hams—Hams at \$1.00@1.25 for light to heavy.

Beans—Prime while \$2.00@2.25; mixed lots \$1.25@1.75.

Potatoes—Choice Neshaminy and French Blaw \$1.00@1.25; common and mixed lots \$2.00@2.25.

Butter—Market at 25@30¢ per pound.

Eggs—Fair supply at 10@12 per dozen.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, average Chickens 7@ per pound.

Hides—Green 7@8¢; dry 12@14¢.

Sheep Pelts—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

Tobacco—Fair to prime leaf 7@10¢.

Wool—Range from 95@100¢ off for unshorn.

Flour—Spring at, total at \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, July 16.

Flour—More active, 10¢ higher.

Wheat—10¢ higher, at \$1.40 for Chicago spring, \$2.50 for Milwaukee club.

Corn—Heavy and lower.

Pork—\$2.00 higher.

Oats—Heavy.

Stocks—United States to \$1 coupon, to \$1.02%.

GOLD—Buying at \$240@245.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

(By Telegraph.) MILWAUKEE, July 16, 1864.

Flour—Heavy, but nothing doing.

Wheat—Closing firm, at Chicago No. 1 spring is 10¢ at \$2.21; No. 2 \$2.10@2.14¢.

Corn—Negotiated and unusually firm.

Barley—Nothing doing.

Wool—Little firm. No sales reported.

Gold—Buying at \$240@245.

New Advertisements.

MRS. W. P. BURROUGHS will be here on the 25th of July, 1864, at the session of the Board of Directors, with a more convenient place to be obtained.

WANTED—A teacher of Music, and can sing alto, and willing to employ him, please address him at 794 Franklin, O. D. STRYNS.

VAPOR STOVES

For all Kinds of Cooking.

Either without Wood or Coal.

This great invention for usefulness and economy unexcelled.

COME AND SEE IT,

at my shop, first door south of the American Hotel. I have also for sale

STRONG'S FLAT HEATER.

for charcoal. Fire cans worth will do the large heating.

IMPROVED COAL HOD,

the best in the world. My

IMPROVED CHIMNEY CAP,

warranted to care smoking chimneys in all case of day.

J. H. STRYNS.

NEW F.M.P. & C. A. A. A.

Ladies and Gentlemen

of Jefferson and Rock county, I desire to be and am the agent of an Am. citizen. A citizen to be a political. I will have a right to introduce you of the most modern improved

Washing Machines

ever offered to the public, lately invented by J. S. Atchison, a resident of this city, and obtained a patent June 25, 1861. There is no use of talking; it is a machine of machines. It is complete; very easy and quick.

It will do nothing but call on the East side of the river, on Milwaukee street, at Wilson's Music Store, and examine the same, as I will have them to you of the most modern improved

794 Franklin, O. D. STRYNS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NOW READY

AT—

ECHLIN & FOOTE'S

French,

Stitch and

American,

Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting

comprising all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

and in fact

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS:

ever exhibited to the citizens of Janesville.

THE SPRING STYLES!

—APP—

New and Beautiful!

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best of work at the lowest possible prices.

229 North Main E. C. ECHLIN & FOOTE.

CONGRESS WATER—Fresh from Adirondack Springs, at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

YOUTH'S History of the Rebellion, for sale at SUTHERLAND'S.

HANDY BOOK FOR U. S. SOLDIERS, for sale at SUTHERLAND'S.

TO RENT—A Good Convenient House. Apply to MURK & BRO. 1615 Main Street.

PERFUMED AND INITIAL STATIONERY for the ladies just received at SUTHERLAND'S.

HIGHEST PRICES Paid in CASH for old iron at the Rock River Drug Works.

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